Mr. Henry James's Lecture at the Stayve-

sant Institute. The opening Lecture of the course announced by HENRY JAMES, Esq. was delivered on Tuesday evening at the Stuyvesant Institute. The subject, which was "The Symbolism of Property," was discussed with the vigor and originality of thought, and the profuse beauty of expression, which have given Mr. James such a brilliant repa-

tation as a public speaker. The existence of private property, said Mr-James is a fact pertaining exclusively to human history. Neither mineral, vegetable, nor animal pos. sesses any property spart from its natural senses. It has no properties denoting the existence of an unseen spiritual force within the nature, and suggesting the conception, of personality. With man the case is exactly otherwise. As soon as he is born this force begins to assert itself and claim its universal lordship. Take home with you a picture book or a toy, and expose it to the gaze of your children, you all know how furious a storm of entreaty will greet you on every hand for the sole possession of the bauble. The tendency is not only displayed at an early age, but often survives the decay of nature, and grows stronger, in fact, as the mental powers decline. There is nothing about which age is generally so tenacious as about property, nothing which it parts with so reluctantly, often showing a childish delight in the possession of useless wealth.

the possession of useless wealth.

The sentiment of personal property exhibits its strength in the involuntary homage we pay to rich men. I admit, says Mr. J., that I have been taught a great deal better. I admit that I should be very much ashamed to be caught toadying a rich man, and that I could say things on the buseness of such conduct which would really stir your blood. But all this is dramatic. I am only acting the conduct we by subject of the private of the conduct we by subject on the private of the conduct we have subject on the private of the conduct we have subject on the private of the conduct we have subject on the private of the conduct we have subject on the private of the blood. But all this is dramatic. I am only acting
the part assigned me by public opinion. In private I feel an instinctive respect for property. I
have heard sermons on this subject which left no
doubt on my mind that the preacher had completely conquered his natural weakness; but you
have only to observe his daily intercourse with his flock to discover that it was only the most trans-parent talk, and that the beautiful manners he described belonged to an entirely different world from this. I do not blame the preacher for his conduct so different from his creed, but only for his creed so different from his conduct. Every one who acts according to his nature is respectable but it is not respectable to acknowledge a creed which one cannot or does not put into life

Such is the fact with regard to our respect for property. I by no means desire to applogise for the land with regard to our respect for property. I by no means desire to applogise for the land which falls upon it. When viewed by itself, it is quite as disgusting a fact to me as to any one else. I wish to place it clearly before your eyes, in order to ascertain its real signifi

what then does property symbolize? What great humanitary fact gives it such universal sway? I answer, that property symbolizes the perfect so rereignty which man is destined to exercise over nature. All the prestige which surrounds it, all the influence it exerts springs from this symbolic fact—from its representing that complete lordship of nature which man is destined

one day to realize.

But all true sovereignty is inwardly generated. It is never imposed upon a person from without by the deed of another, but grows up from within, by the deed of another, but grows up from within, is a sovereignty of genius. But how shall man thus know himself endowed with all divine power? Evidently, by seeing it outwardly reflected.

Man can know nothing of the facts of his laner or spiritual being until they become reproduced, in nature and fixed by the light of science.

Now property, as an institution of human society, grows out of the instinct of sovereignty in the service of the instinct of sovereignty in the service is as yet misundarascool.

ety, grows out of the instinct of sovereignty in man. While this instinct is as yet misunderstood, society lends all her force to educate it under the form of an aspiration after property. Her main function has been the conservation of the rights of private property against the encroachments of merely natural right. She is the bulwark which baman instinct erects against the forces of out-

baman instinct erects against the forces of outward nature. The moral law, which lies at the basis of Society, aims to impose limits upon natural desire, or forbids its invading the bounds of neighboring property. The moral law is thus nothing more nor less than an affirmation of the sarredness of private property.

But you may ask, why may not property be a fixed fact itself, symbolizing nothing? The an swer is plain. Men are ashamed of the respect they pay it. Property cannot be a fixed fact of history, cannot be a good in itself, cannot be a divine end in humanity; because every man, in proportion to his inward culture, in proportion to his genius, is ashamed of the deference he pays it. He feels this deference to be a mere trick of his servile and scullion nature, and inwardly rehis servile and scullion nature, and inwardly remounces it every time it recurs. In fact, it is only among the lowest persons intellectually,—persons in whom the sensuous imagination predominates, Among slaves, in fact among negroes as a class, and among the dependents of great families -in short, among all persons in whom self respect has never been developed or fostered, it still exerts an unrebuked dominion. But no man of refluement allows it any indulgence.

Another reason, said Mr. James, why property that in proportion to its magnitude, it tends to be-little the possessor, by overlaying his true indi-viduality, his true humanitary attributes. A man of very large possessions, unless be has come into them by inheritance, is almost always inheritance, is almost always wholly swallowed up by them. Instead of being rendered free and careless, his life is a perpetual servitude. His whole energy becomes demanded by the care of his property, while he himself gradually lapses from unqualified manhood into the new man of money. Now, no one can sup-pose that to be a final good, which, the more it is possessed, becomes burdensome to the possessor, and the more it is prized, becomes a degradation

But the proposition admits of a wider application. It is not merely my material possessions which belittle my manbood; it is my moral ones which belittle my manhood; it is my moral ones also, the moment I begin to claim property in them. The moment I begin to prize my moral attainments, or felicitate myself on my benevolence, magnanimity, candor or honesty, and to thank God for the difference in these respects between myself and other men, that moment I begin to corrupt and to convert myself into a pr But why should this be so ! may no man take pleasure in his inward diffe caces from other men, any more than his outward ones? Why do I pronounce myself an unfathomable sneak in coming before the community with a statement of my moral attributes and a challenge of the public admiration thereupon? The many himself, is a greater for the on is that man himself is a greater fact than any mere quality or accident pertaining to him. The wealthy man, the good man, the sympathetic man, the handsome, wise, or polite man, are no doubt important personages enough in an imper-fect state of society. But as persons—that is, finite or comparative ex stences—they have no meaning to God's regard, but only to others, who see in part and not completely. To be a man, therefore, is to be virtuous and beautiful. Virtue is the Latin term for manbood. The two words mean the same thing, and no virtue exists out of ty. We never enter the omnibus or the humanity. some lustrous divinity whose glance makes golden the common air; and we never read of a revolu-tion in human affairs without expecting a new exhibition of magnanimity in man. Why is this, except that such things are the rightful heritage of man, the inevitable ornaments of his manhood? Bome moralist has said that no woman had a right to be plain; which is true. Her nature entitles be beautiful only, and when it is really operative always renders her so. Never yet saw any one beauty in woman which was not purely womanly and therefore impersonal. The person who reveals it joyously feels herself to be merely the priestess or minister of this sacred flame, and shrinks from all personal property in it, as from sacrilege. So also no man has a right to be mean or trivial. His essential manhood entitles him only to be manly, and when he falls short of this we may be sure that his inward amplitude has been prejudiced by the limits of his outward posi-

Mr. James then went on to discuss the question of inequality of property, which he explained by showing the true ground of Man's sovereignty over Nature. This is inward, consisting in a Godinspired selfhood—a selfhood instinct with that truly divine power which men have agreed to call genius—not in any moral or physical attributes. I may be as beautiful as Apollo, as chaste as Divineral and Apollo, as chaste as Divineral an wise as Minerva-Nature takes p of the fact. The same lot happens to me and my

physical and moral opposite. For all these gifts fall within the scope of Nature and Society. Nature laughs when you cry up your Apollos as miracles of beauty—feeling her womb teem with unborn Apollos that shall turn these miracles into oblivion. Society, too, laughs at your saints—at oblivion. Society, too, laughs at your saints—at your miracles of continence and fidelity—for she feels herself big with a progeny who shall one day be chaste without effort, and noble without knowing it. All conscious virtue is spurious—will not

stand the final fire.

Nature ignores all personal pretensions. Accordingly, he who would command her unlimited blessing must do it, not in his own name, but in that of humanity Genius is the sole scepter which she recognizes. All the sanctity men have ever contrived will not cure a toothache; and Naever contrived will not cure a toothache; and Na-ture makes a far heartier obeisance to the invent-or of the Cotton Gin, or the author of the Muck Manual, than to all the saints of the Romish Cal-endar, plus, if you please, all those of the Greek. The ground then of our dominion over nature lies in our inmost or humanitary self bood—that self hood which lies in our genius, in our positive ability, in our productive force, and not in any stupid little differences, moral or physical, we

stupid little differences, moral or physical, we evince toward other men.

But genius is any thing but uniform. It is as various as the countenance of man. This fact gives us the reason, why property considered as the symbol of man's dominion over nature has been so unequally distributed. The hierarchical distribution of society, in accordance with the diversities of genus, has shaped the course of past history and given view to all the contrasts we see in the outward fortunes of mankind.

the outward fortunes of mankind.

Mr. James then described the true state of society, in which arbitrary distinctions that now generate envy and malice would be done away. generate envy and malice would be done away, and the sole measure of social differences would be the hierarchical principle of genius. In such a state the institution of private property would not be allowed to dominate, but only serve the interests of universal man. It has hitherto been their admirable shield and buckler; let it not be turned into an incumbrance and obstruction. Rather let it rise at once to the height of its own theory and openly espouse the great humanitary destiny to which all its secret force is owing.

-The next lecture of this course will be given by Mr. James this (Friday) evening, at the Stuyvesant Institute. Subject-" Democracy and

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

FEBRUARY MEETING.

Origin and Early History of the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb.

The February meeting of the Historical Society was held on Tuesday evening at its Rooms in the University, and was even more largely attended than usual. Hon. LUTHER BRADISH, President of the Society, occupied the Chair.

After the usual preliminary business, the special order of the evening was proceeded with; being the reading of a Memoir by Dr. H. P. PEET, President of the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, on the

ORIGIN AND EARLY HISTORY OF THE ART OF INSTRUCTING THE DEAF AND DUMB. In considering the origin of the art of instructing the Deaf and Dumb, said Dr. Peet, we are naturally led to inquire what was, in ancient times, the social and intellectual condition of this unfortunate class, and what views were expressed by the learned and wise men of antiquity concerning the possibility of amellorating their condition. The notices respecting the Deaf and Dumb which, with laborious research, have been gleaned from the writings of the ancients, though very slight and imperfect, are not inconsistent with the opinion which we should form a priori that the uneducated Deaf and Dumb have been, in all ages, much the same, and hence that the present known characteristics of this class, too many specimens of which are yet to be found, were the characteristics of the Deaf-Mutes of

yudes, of Attica, of ancient Italy.

At the remotest period to which History reaches, at this day, the car was the principal organ of communication and of instruction, and articulated words the instruments of thought. There may (we need not here affirm or deny the theory) have been a much earlier period, in the infancy of society, of which history can no more preserve the traces than the memory of the individual can preserve the events of his own early infancy. The prominence which speech acquired at those early periods, and the disuse of the lan-guage of action, left the Deaf and Dumb without readily available means of intercourse with their fellow men. The consequences of this privation, the difficulty of acquiring knowledge, and the absence of human sympathy and companion-

absence of numan sympathy and companion-ship and incentives to mental action, while the Deaf Mute remained in this condition, were dwelt upon by Dr. Peet at considerable length.

The ancients generally believed that all means of communicating with this class of persons were necessarily vague and uncertain. And yet we may well be surprised at the general prevalence of this belief, when we reflect that the cultivation and expansion of their own language of panto mime is all that is necessary to raise the Deaf and Dumb to the average intellectual and moral level of their race, and recall the testimony of Cicero and Lucien as to the perfection to which the panmime of the Roman stage had been carried their times. A remarkable case is recorded by Pliny, who, speaking of the most eminent painters of Rome, mentions "Quintus Pedius, grandson o that Consul Quintus Pedius who was named in Casar's will coheir with Augustus. (The elder Pedius was Casar's nephew, and cousin to Augustus.) This young man being a mute from birth, the orator, Messela, of whose family he was through his grandmother, thought that he might be instructed in painting, of which also Augustas of sacred memory approved. The young man made great proficiency in that art." Eminence in the art of painting implies a very considerable intel-lectual development, in this case undoubtedly de-rived through the language of pantomime.

We are told that most of the ancient physicians

believed dumbness to be not a consequence of deafness, but the effect of a common organic lesion of the lingual and auditory nerves, arising as they do from a neighboring origin of the brain and the authors of the Code of Justinian make special exception in favor of such persons, desifrom birth, "to whom the gift of speech may have been conceded by nature; which indeed, they considerately add, "rarely happens." Aristotle seems to have been charged, though unjustly, lending the sanction of his great authori to the prejudices through which the Deaf and ere condemned to irremediable ignorance and degradation. Among the Greeks, the word denoting primarily dull of mind (like our 'dumb') was used both for the Deaf and for the Dumb. Thus in Matthew ix. 13: "The dumb spake;" and xi. 5; "The deof hear"—the same word is in the original used in both places. Experience had shown, as admitted in the Code of Justinian, that some might be dumb, without being deaf, or deaf without being dumb; but in the popular belief and in popular language, the dumb as a class were held to be naturally incapable of sp Indeed, their dumbness was probably regard d to be naturally incapable of speech a more striking characteristic than their deafness, since as we know many of them are only par-

The invention of alphabetic writing, which, by presenting a visible language, ought to have made the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb much easier, in fact made it seem more impracticable. Deger-ando supposes that in ancient Egypt and in Chias. where the written characters represented not words, but ideas, the Deaf and Dumb may have been instructed through the eye, without any per-son being surprised at it; but Dr. P. could not agree with him Laborious explanation would have been indispensable. The condition of the Deaf Mute was still worse during the long nigot of ignorance and barbarism which succeeded the palmy days of ancient learning.

is remarkable that the manual alphabet, which now seems to be appropriate, if not peculiar, to the Deaf, should have been well known, at least to the learned and curious, many centuries before the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb was thought of. It is certain that the ancient Greeks thought of. It is certain that the ancient Greeks and Romans had their modes of spelling words on the fingers: some of which have been preserved to us by the venerable Bede. The Greeks had, from a very early period, an ingenious and complete system of numeration by arbitrary positions of the bands and fingers. Bonet mentions, on the authority of John Baptiste Ports, another ancient sign alphabet, the composition of which reminds us of the early alphabets of the Egyptians. Leibnitz informs us that the monks of certain orders. whose rules forbade the use of the voice, accestomed to converse by signs,-that is, by a nanual alphabet; and the early writers on the of the Deaf and Dumb, mention seve

ral hinds of alphabets as actually in use for the

purpose of silent or furtive communications. The two methods which have come into general use in schools for the Deaf and Dumb, are formed by attempts to imitate with the fingers the outlines of the Roman letters The mode of communicating with the Deaf by reading on the lips, has also ob-

The first teacher of Deaf Mutes-certainly the first whose success was so decided as to attract public notice, to silence skepticism and direct the attention of others to the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb—was Pedro Ponce de Leon, of a noble Spanish family and a native of Valladolid, where he was born in the year 1520. [We regret that our limited space forbids our giving a full abstract of this interesting portion of the Memoir; we have only room to sketch successive names and dates in the order of their occurrence.] To Pouce succeeded Juan Pablo Bonet, the author of the earliest published treatise on the art, "The Readuction of Letters, and Artrof teaching the Damb to speak"—which appeared at Madrid in 1620—Cotemporary with Bonet was another Spaniard, Emmanuel Ramirez de Carion, concerning whom incredible stories are related. Rapidly, however, as the art sprang up and reached a remarkable attention of others to the instruction of the Deaf as the art sprang up and reached a remarkable degree of perfection in Spain, it withered as sud-denly as it had grown. In the course of the seventeenth century, Italy produced several writers who have treated of the instruction of Deaf Mates England also produced in this century various theoretical writers, and a very able practical teacher, Dr. John Wallis. In Holland, in 1692. works were also published on the subject. Germsny also furnishes some early names of men who attempted the education of one or two Deaf Mutes. In France, the most prominent teacher and expounder of the art was the Abbé Sicard, whose works are widely known.

The introduction of the art of instructing the Deaf and Dumb into the United States was due to the labors of Rev. Thomas H. Gallaudet and Mr. Laurent Clerc, both of whom are now connected with the institution.

Mr. Laurent Clerc, both of whom are now conne ed with the institution at Hartford, Conn. T date of the introduction of the art into this country dates back less than thirty five years, yet we already stand in the front rank of those countries that have heard and granted the silent appeal of the unfortunate Deaf and Dumb for the means of

On motion of Mr. E. C. BENEDICT, the thanks of the Society were tendered to Dr. Peet for his interesting and instructive paper, and a copy requested for preservation in the archives.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS-LIBRARY, &C.

Mr John Jay moved that a resolution in relation to the loaning of books from the Library, of which notice was given by Mr. Brodhead at the November meeting, be now taken up and considered. Mr. Jay proposed an amendment. The Chair demurred on points of order, and after considerable discussion the amendment was refused, and the question recurred on the original motion of Mr. Brodhead.

A spirited debate took place on the general question of allowing books and manuscripts to be taken from the Rooms. The proposition of Mr. Brodhead, urged on his behalf by Mr. Jay and supported by Judge Campbell and others, was that 'persons engaged in writing History' might select volumes from the Library to convey to their homes, for a limited period, under the sanction and direction of the Executive Committee.

Mr. Marshall S Bidwell opposed the proposition. He held that the many valuable books consted to the Society were given in trust; and argued the evil of precedents. If books, manuscripts, etc. were to be loaned to certain parties, others would be justified in applying for the same others would be justined in applying for the same privilege, and unless the wishes of all were com-plied with, offense would be given. He hoped there would be no amendment of the by-law in relation to this subject as proposed by the mover l'inally, Mr. Jay withdrew the proposition, but

gave notice of a similar amendment to the By-Law, which he should call up at a future time. The Donation list for the past month has been

uncommonly large. The assortment of valuable works obtained by this means and by purchase, mises that the treasures of the Society's col ection will be greatly enriched during the coming

The Author of " Festus"-George Gifflian.

(Extract of a letter from Regiand to 10s Thousand Apropos of Nottingham, I have seen Bailey, the author of "Festus." His father is proprietor of the Nottingham Mercury, and the editorial department rests with him. He is a heavy, thickset sort of man; of a stature below the middle size; complexion dark; and, in years about eight and thirty. His physiognomy would be clownish in expression, if his eyes did not redeem his other features.

He spoke of "Festus," and of its fame in America, of which he seemed very proud. In England, it has only reached the third edition, while eight or nine have been published in the States. You know my opinion of the work. It is as far from being a great poem as the Thames, mpared with the Mississippi or the Ohio, is from being a great river. Anxiously, anxiously have I sought one striking original idea in the whole poem, (appalling in its length;) but to no purpose. The transcendental literature of Germany absorbs all that, at first glance, arrests the attention. Without learning, imagination, or the attraction of a beautiful metre, (like that of Tennyson's "Princess.") I am at a loss to know what has given this poem its notoriety. Not its daring speculation, surely; for it is but a timid compromise between Orthodoxy and Universalism.

I know you will set me down as an heretic, and think the stake too good for me. With all my heart. I accuse your taste, and dispute your discrimination. "Festus" MIGHT HAVE BEEN the great poem of modern Europe, in the very teeth Goethe's "Faust." One finds, even as it is a sort of chaotic grandeur in it. I will admit that it is a rude heap of Titanic materials, that in fit hands might have been durably reared, till it struck the

stars with its lofty head. What think you of the " Angel World?" Is it not a "barping on the same string?" Why will Bailey talk only with that dubious race of "higher intelligences," whom, for the life of me, I cannot divest of gigantic bird-wings, as we see them in silly pictures? I can listen to Swedenborg without impatience,-and to men like Emerson, who have conversed with angels, with rapture : but Bailey has talked with the copper-plate chernbims in the frontispiece of an old Family Bible, and with them, I, for one, dare to say I have no connection. Into any sort of partnership with them, I, for one, positively refuse to go.

" We shall agree better about Gilfillen. I met him in London, and, as a man, prefer him to Bailey. But he is Bailey's inferior in intellect. He has grown famous as a literary portrait-painter. Very bad portraits they are in my opinion. His style is one degree removed from the vicious style of Hervey's "Meditations among the Tombs," which Southey justly says is the worst in existence. Is the "Bards of the Bible" reprinted yet in New-York? I suppose the Harpers will bring it out. If you have not seen it, let me tell you it is big bathos from beginning to end. The orthodox people must be ashamed of it. Why, the man prates of the Bible as an imaginative auctioneer would exalt the merits of a theatrical wardrobe. Emphatically it may be said of Gilfillan, that he thinks tinsel, writes tinsel, is bedizened with tinsel. And he would criticise Emerson and Carlyle, forsooth,-he, who beholding them afar off, if his eyes were not horny, would be struck unwinkingly blind! It is amusing to see, how like a moth around a lamp, be hevers around German theology. From the top of his Pisgah, he surveys all modern literature and philosophy. How many inches to the summit of that Pisgah?

THE COLDEN MURDER.-The Colden murder reported in our paper of Saturday, is contradicted this morning. It seems, so far as we can now this morning. It seems, so far as we can now learn, that there was nothing more than a slight affrey growing out of some boys following the the schoolmaster, who was accompanying some girls home. The information Saturday, was given ous from a respectable source, but it seems was of correct. [Buffalo Republic.

FRIDAY,	FEBRUARY 6,	18
Census of Nev	v-Hampshire-By Towns.	The
DOC	WINGHAM CO.	
Femus 1550	TOWNS, LOGO TO	T
Atkinson 600	557 Sewington 472 543	Hen
Anburn 3161	new t Newmarket 685 541	Tele
Brestwood 925		wes
CRISIA	men Non-hopped 1908 1172	Wes
Chester	Nis Notting ham 1269 1195	
Danwille	Sill Nottingham1288 1193 1956 Platstow745 638	T
Derry1850		pur
Fpuing1663	1255 Raymond1256 929 2525 Rye	Dom
Exeter	TTE GREATE THE TENED ATTO	sult
Gespert 162		H
Greenland 739 Hampatead 789	230 Seabrook1296 1392	Men
Harr prop	7.8 Sandown 1236 1392 13:N Seabrook 1236 1392 13:N South Newmarket. 516 new t	mick
Hampton Falls 640 Kensington 700		2000
Kensington 700		
Kingston	1622 William Accessor	Di Di
Leadonderry1731	1556 742 Total49,215 45,771	Di
Newcastle 291		di
	1844 Milton	1 1/2
Barrington 1754 Dover 8116	EAST NOW WELL STOPPHENDS	Ji
Dorbam 1469	Valle Greatmates	30
Farmington1699		Le
Lect 1864	TOTAL SECTION OF THE PARTY OF T	Ju
Madbury 453 Middletoti 476	439 Strafford 1920 2041	4
Middletott 476	4+2 Total29,359 23,166	G
		T
B1	ELKNAP CO. 3521 3351	- A1
Alten	2002 Meredith3521 3351 1945 New-Hampton1612 1809	N
Barnetesd 1848 Conter Harbor 544	579 Sanbornton 2695 2745	27
Center Harbor 544 Gilford 2425		100000
Gilmanton3282	3485 Total17,72217,988	M
C.	ARROLL CO.	and
Albany 455	406 Osstpee2122 2190	
Becookfield 502	856 Sandwich	1:0.
Chatham	523 Tamworth1766 1717 1501 Fuftonborough1305 1281	Stan
Conway	1710 Wakefield 1495 1995	No
Eston	1195 Welfborough 2058 1918	Crol
Freedom 910	9361	Rob
Moultonborough 1748	1752 Total20,164 19,973	M
ME	ERRIMAC CO.	
Allenstown 576	455 Hooksett 1503 1175	
Andover 1220	1168 Hopkinton 2069 2455	T
Bradford 1341	1331 London 1535 1040	the
Bow 1055	1001 Newbury 738 816 1965 New-London 945 1019	1000000
Boscawen 2063 Canterbury 1614	1643 Northfield 1352 [413	M
Chichester 997	1028 Pembroke 1797	aye
Concord 8584	4897 Pillabeld Local Page	
Phonbarton (1) 5	950 Sallabury Ital	rest
Epsom	12 5 Sutton 1377 1344	A
Franklin 1251	1280 Warner 2 08 - 18	Save
Henniker 1600	1715 Wilmot 1272 1372	Juda
	40,346 36,253	No
Aumiteration		Thirm

Total	40,346 36,253	ш
AUMILIANI	enconcern co	Ш
Hilble	SBOROUGH CO.	Ш
Amherst 1615	1565: Mason 152 1275	в
Aptrim 1143	1225 Merrimack 125 1114	111
Same and the second second	1555 Milford 2 51 1455	
Bedford 1906		ь.
Bennington 541	p. t. Mount Vernon 723 720	В
Brooking 718	652 Nashua 5121 6:54	m
	1124 Nashville 3122 p. t.	ш
	1507 New Ipswich 1877 1578	
Francestown 1114		н
Goffstown 2270	2376 New Beston 1476 1569	
Greenfield 716	834 Pelham 1071 1003	
	1945 Peterborough 2222 2163	113
		Ш
Hillsborough 1895	1887 Sbaron 226 251	ш
Hollis 1293	1333 Society Land 133	11/2
Hudson 1312	1149 Temple 579 576	
Litchfield 417		10
Lyndeborough 968	1092 Wilton 1161 1033	
Manchester 13,933	3235 Windsor 172 177	10
TATITUTE SALES CONTRACTORS	Second at mountain forestern Control	HD.
192000	FF 400 47 40 4	Ш
Total	57,48042,494	ш
CH	ESHIRE CO.	Ш
		1113
	1454 Richmond1128 1165	
Chartertald 1660	1765 Rindow 1974 1161	

Glisum. 666 Hinsdale 1903 Jaffrey 1497 Keene 3392 Mariborough 856 Marlow 705 Nelson 751	656 Sullivan 668 1141 Surry 556 1411 Swanzey 214 6 2610 Trov 756 651 Walpole 234 658 Westmoreland 1677 655 Winchester 526	496 481 1755 693 2015 1546 2-65
	LLIVAN CO. 1450 Lempster	86,429 841 1958
Claremont	3217 Platnfield 1392 1726 Springfield 1270 9'6 Sunapec 787 779 Unity 961	1552 1252 1238
Granthem 784 Langdon 275	1036 Washington1634 515 Wendali	795

(38	AFT	ON CO.	-
Alexandria1978		Coventry	413
Bath		Grafton 1759	1201
		Groton 776	870
Bethi-hem 950		Hanover 2352	2613
Bridgewater 164		Haverhill2405	2784
			508
Bristof		Hebron 565	
Campton1439		Hill 951	999
CanaanHeis		Holderness 1744	1528
Danhury 534	Bini		957
Dorchester 711	769	Lebanon2136	1754
Ellsworth 829	2.00	Lisbon	1682
Enfield	1514	Lincoln 57	7ti
Franconia 864	523		177
Lyme	1785	Lyman	1430
Orange 451		Thornton 1012	1015
Orford		Warren 872	938
Piermont 948	1052	Waterville 40	63
Plymouth1250	1991	Wentworth 1197	1119
Rumpey	1110	Woodstock 418	472
Deme's Gore		Ungranted Lands. 2	4
Nash & Sawyer's	2017	Sales Committee	_
Location	17	Total42,3434	2,311
	COOS	CO.	
Bartlett 761	706	Kükenny	19
Berlin 173	116	Pinkham's Grant	39
Cambridge 33		Millefield 2	12
Committee and Contract to the	7 34 45	TOTAL STREET,	10000

Bartlett 76	706	Kukenny		19.
Berlin 17.	3 116	Pinkham's Gr	aut	39
Cambridge 3		Millefield		12
Carroll 29	E 2111	Northumberli	and 429	399
Clarksville 18		Pittaburg		
Colebrook 9		Randelph		115
Columbia 78	2 6.10	Stark		349
Dal on 75	664	Stratford		441
Dixville	0 4	Shelburn	480	350
Dummer 15	57	Stewartstown		638
Erroll				751
Gorbsin 22		Crawford's P	ur'se 7	9
Jackson 58		Green's Grat		- 2
Jefferson 62		Hart's Locali	on 50	44
Lancaster155		2d College Gr		3
Milan 480		Martin's Locs		-
Hale's Location	2	Wentworth's		25
Indian Sicam	313	A CULM OLIU M	40 . 00	-
Pote!	- 3100		11 153	9349
Total	******		******	2042
		LLATION.		- 6
	50.	1840.		
	215	45,771	gain	
	346.	36,233	gain	
	480	42,494	gain1	4,335
Cheshire 50,	141	26,429	gain	4,712
Sullivan 19	376	20,340	Ioes	964
Strafford 29,	359	23,166	gain	6.193
B+iktiap 17,	359 722	17,988	loss	
Carrell 20	164	19,973	gain	191
	543	42.8)1	gain	
	H53	9,549	gain	
Cook	energy.	940,80	E-settle -	-11.17

284.574 Total gain 33,425

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES-Washington, Tuesday, Feb. 4 .- No. 60. The United States vs. Thomas J. Morgan et al. In error to the Circuit Court af the United States for Louisiana. Mr. Justice Woodbury delivered the opinion of this Court, reversing the judgment of the said Circuit Court, and remanding this cause for a venire facias de novo.... No. 58. The United States vs. J. B. Dauterive et al. On appeal from the District Court of the United States for Louisiana. Mr. Justice Daniel delivered the opiniof this Court, reversing the decree of the said District Court, and remanding this cause, with directions to dismiss the petition of the claimants, their title being null and void.... No. 71. Balti-more and Susquehanna Railroad Co. plaintiff in error, vs. A. Nesbit et al. The argument of this cause was continued by Mr. Reverdy Johnson for the defendants in error, and concluded by Mr. Mr. J. M. Campbell for the plaintiff in error.... No. 72. J. D'Arcy, plaintiff in error, vs. Ketchum Rogers & Co. The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. Coxe for the plaintiff in error and continued by Mr. Ketchum for the defend

Total......317,999

FROM SANTA FE .- San Antonio, Texas, Jan. 12, 1851 .- The usual quiet of our Sundays has been a little broken up by the arrival of half a dozen way worn travelers from Santa Fé. A Lieutenant of Artillery, a bearer of dispatches, and some four or more gentlemen travelers, compose the party. They left Santa Fé on the 3d of last month, and left everything in peace and quietness there. The weather was cold, and the teams perished on the road; among them five teams belonging to McCoy, Waldon & Co., and The Rio Grande was frozen over the teamsters. at El Paso. Commissioner Bartlett was follow-ing fast in the footsteps of his illustrious prede-cessor, Mr. Weller, and riding over to the Mexcan side of the river to exchange civilities with the Mexican Commissioner, and receiving the like civilities in return. He is sending to Boston for instruments, and will remain where he is for a

ants in error ... Adjourned until to-morrow at 11

MURDER AT COLUMBIA, PA .- Columbia has been the scene of another tragedy, the particulars of which are simply these: A man by the name of Casper Shaurb, has been in the habit of visiting the house of a Mrs. Einsich, (who is a widow woman.) for base and illicit purposes. On Thursday night last, having absented himself several months previous.) be again visited the house in a state of intoxication, and attempted violence upon her person. Two of her sons, who are pretty well grown, ejected the monster from the premises.— He returned in a little time, armed with a butcher knife, which he plunged into the side of the young er boy, from the effects of which he must die. Thir will be the fourth murder in Columbia within a few years, the victims being Poart, Winson, Stout

Arthur Smith was frozen to death at King-stop, Canada West, on the 30th sit.

the transportation is a conference of the property of

Vote for U. S. Senutor in both Branches

of the Legislature.

report of the nominations for Senator in the two ers of our State Legislature, which we received by graph, having been erroneous in several particulars, ubmit the correct report since received as follows: IN SENATE, Tuesday, Feb. 4. he hour of 12 having arrived, the Senate, in

nuance of a Joint Resolution, proceeded to inste a U. S. Senator, with the following re-

AMILTON FISH of New-York, was nominated by sare Ranco-R Beach, Cott, Cook, Crodius, Cross. Dimbar, d. Geodes, Johnson, Miller, Morgan, Gwen, Roidasson, occumaker, Uphan, and Williams—ie. [All Whites] gasets Granscer of Ontario, by Mr. Beekman, (What Jaron Hord for Westchester, by Mr. Berndreth, (Opp.) hand - Dokinson of Broome, by Mr. Brandreth, (Opp.) hand - Dokinson of Broome, by Mr. Brandreth, (Opp.) hand - Dokinson of Broome, by Mr. Carroll, together of Westchester, by Mr. Carroll, hand finite of Westchester, by Mr. Carroll, for the Carroll of Westchester, by Mr. Carroll, the Carroll of Westchester, by Mr. Guinnip, carroll, the Carroll of Ouego, by Mr. Guinnip, carroll, the Carroll of Ouego, by Mr. Sainner, the Abra of Carroll, by Mr. Sainner, the Abra of Carroll, by Mr. Sainner, the Abra of Carroll, by Mr. Stanon, impulsy Jenking of Oneida, by Mr. Stanon, impulsy Jenking a majority of all the votes.

o person having a majority of all the votes was no choice.

r. Mass then moved to adjourn. The ayes noes were called, with the following result: ES-Mesers Brandeth, Brown, Carroll, Crock, Cur-bart, Fox, Gunnip, Mann, Noyes, Sainner, Sayder, on, Stone, Tuttle-15, [all Locks.] Es-Mesers Babcock, Beach, Beekman, Colt, Cook, us, Cross, Dinmick, Geddes, Johnson, Miller, Owen, nson, Schoonmaker, Upham, Williams-17, [all Whigs.] . Cook then moved to proceed to a second

on United States Senator. he vote was then taken a second time, with same result as before.

r. BEEKMAN then moved to adjourn. The and noes being called, the following was the

-Messrs, Beekman, Brandreth, Brown, Carroll, Cartis, Dart, Fox, Guinnip, Mann, Noyes, Sainner, Stanton, Stone, Tuttle-16. [All the Locos and Noss-Messrs Babcock, Beach, Colt, Cook, Crolius, Cross, Dimmick, Geades, Johnson, Miller, Morgan, Owen, Rob ason, Schoonmaker, Upham, Williams-Is. [All Whigs]

Whereupon Lieut Gov. CHURCH (Opp.) gave the casting vote in the affirmative, and pronounced the Senate adjourned.

In Assembly, Tuesday, Feb. 4.

The hour of 12 having arrived, the Assembly proceeded, in pursuance to a Joint Resolution, to

ominate on its part a U. S. Senator. The roil being called—

Hamilton Fish was nominated by Messrs O. Allem, Atwood, J. W. Babcock, Baker, Beikung, J. Benedict, T. H. Benedict, Bird, Bishop, Bomom, Brasiley, Brayton, Briggs, Cady, Campbell, Carrington, Chamberlain, G. Clark, Cook, Corser, Dewey, Douglass, Eliwood, Ely, Farr, Ferris, Friler, Fishe, Frodyce, Gilbert, Gleason, Grabson, A. A. Gregory, W. S. Gregory, H. Harris, L. Harris, Heath, Hewitt, Hinds, Hoppin, Humphrey, Ingersoil, Kellogg, Lake, Langdon, Leggeit, Lesley, McLouth, Macomber, Miles, Moss, Neison, Novico, Fache, J. L. Perry, Rouse, Rowe, Rumeey, Ryan, Sewerance, Suerman, Shuries, A. Smith, Southwick Sievetis, Swords, Speaker, Townsend, Tuthill, Underwood, Varmin, Wakeman, Ward, Wedon, Wheeler, Whiteside, Yeomans—72. [All Whigs]

John A. Dic was nominated by Messra, B. Babcock, Burroughs, Bushnell, J. F. Clark, Coffin, Colvin, Congdon, Davis, Denison, Doyle, Elderkin, Hatch, Higby, Horton, Jayne, Le Roy, Lewis, Minler, Noble, Pool, Rider, W. Russell, Shall, Snell, Stewart, Sillwell, Stratton, O. C. Thompson, Whoster—29, [Locos, Including Coffin (Ind.) elected by Whis youtes]

James T. Brady was nominated by Messra, J. H. Allen, Barnes, Lawyer, Rodinson, Rockwell, E. T. Smith, A. A. Tempson—7, [Hunker Locos]

Horato Segmour, by Messra, Brown, Kinsley, W. F. Russell, Silchiz—4, [ditto.]

Francis Granger, by Messra, Brokhouse.

So Hamilton Fish having 78 votes to 47 for The roll being called-

So Hamilton Fish having 78 votes to 47 for all others, (31 majority,)

Mr. WHEELER moved, and the Assembly Resolved, That HAMILTON FISH be and he hereby is duly nominated on the part of the Assembly as United States Senator for six years from the 4th of March next, in place of Daniel S. Dickinson.

The Territory of Utah.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 5. Below will be found the Ayes and Nays, on the motion of George N. Jones of Tenn, to lay on the table the Joint Resolution offered by Linn Boyd of Ky., to entitle Almon W. Babbitt to his seat as Delegate from Utah:

as Delegate from Utah:

Ayes-Messra Ande son, Andrews, Ashe, Ashmun, Averet, Bingham, Bowle, A.G. Brown, Burrows, Burl. Clarkes Clingmin, Cocock. Daniel, Danier, Dickey, Dixon, Edmundson, Nathan Evans, Fowler, Freedley, Gentry, Gould, Green. Halloway. Hammond, Haralson, S. W. Harris, Isay, Haymond, Hebard of V. Houston, Howard, Inge, Jackson of Ga. James L. Johnson, Jones, Kerr, James G. King, John A. King, Littleded, Marshall, Matteson, McDowell, McGanghey, McLasaham, McMilien, McQuiece, Millson, McGanghey, McLasaham, McMillson, McQuiece, Millson, McGanghey, McLasaham, McMillson, Stragie, Stanly, T. Sievena, Strong, Taylor, Thomas, Thurman, Tuck, Underhill, Waldo, Wallaco, Waikins, Wellborn, Whittessey, Williams and Wilmont-12

Nave-Messra, Albertson, Allen, Bay, Bell, Bocock, Boulh, Bowlin, Boyd, Breek, Brisbin, Brooks, William J. Brown, Binel, Butler, Cabell, Galie, George A. Caldwell, Joseph P. Cadwell, Ca Uer, Casey, Ghandler, Goth, Conger, Corwir, Deberry, Dimnick, Disney, Doty, Dancan, Durkee, Fitch, Fuller, Gerry, Glddings, Goodensw, G. man, Goth, Grinnell, Hamiton, Harlar, Thomas L. Harri, Henry, Hibbard, Horgiand, Holfaday, Howe, Julian, Les Sère, Leffler, Levin, Horace Mann, Job Mann, Mason, McDonald, McKlissock, McLean, John K. Miller, Morris, Nelson, Newell, Ogle, Olds, Orr, Pess ee, Penn, Pheips, Pirman, Potter, Richard H. Sinton, Alexander H. Stephens, Stetson, Sweetser, Jacob Thompson, James Thompson, Van Dyke, Venable, Weider, Wentworth, White, Wildrick, Wright and Young—St.

Assen or Assention of Person and Person and Potter, Richard H. Sinton, Alexander H. Stephens, Stetson, Sweetser, Bacob Thompson, James Thompson, Van Dyke, Venable, Weider, Wentworth, White, Wildrick, Wright, Andrew Mann, Mason Markey, Venable, Weider, Bennett, Bissell, Sok

Venable, Weiden, Wentworth, White, Wildrick, Wright and Young.—81.

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING —Messrs, Alexander, Alston, Saker, Bayly, Beale, Bennett, Bissell, Bokee, Bowdon, Sriggs, Bullard, Calv. Campbell, Clevelsnd, Cole. Crowell, Duer, Dunham, Eliot, Evans of Md. Ewing, Featherton, Glibert, Glisore, Hackett, Hall, Hampton, Leham G. Harris, Hilllard, Holmes, D. Hutbard, Hunier, William F. Jackson, Andrew Johnson, Rob W. Johnson, King of K. Lawrence Co. N. Y., McClennand, R. M. IcLane, McWillie, Meacham, Meade, Daniel F. Miller, Morehead, Morrison, Owen, Pulman, Root, Rose, Schenck, Meddon, F. P. Stanten, John B. Thompson, Tombs, Vinton and Woodward—54.

Canada Itema.

Mr. Caproel announces that Mr. Seymour and his staff of engineers, will commence operations on the Simcoe Railroad this week.

Movements are making in various parts of the pper Province, for the establishment of free ols-a gratifying evidence of progress. The Toronto Patriot of Wednesday, says Mr.

entertaining strong hopes of the passage of the Reciprocity Bill. The daughter of John Watkins, a respectable

citizen of Toronto, committed sulcide by taking laudanum last week. Cause—temporary derangement. Her age was 17 years.

The Aldermen of Toronto made a survey of the baker shops on Wednesday, and seized 107 loaves of bread of light weight, which according to law, were sent to the House of Industry and the Orphan Asylum. At the Toronto Assizes, Mr. Carley has reco-

vered a verdict for £6,644 11s 2d, against the assignees of Donald Bethune, being the amount ortgage on the steamers Admiral, America ATTEMPT TO POISON ON SHIPBOAD .- The

Barnstable Patriot says that a letter has been re-ceived in that town from Capt. Wm. Loring, of bark Governor Hinckley, in which he says that when ten days out of New-York for London, an attempt was made by the cook to poison the cers and passengers on board his bark by introducing some poisonous substance into their coffee. The captain and mates, the captain's daughter and two or three passengers partook of the coffee, but not in sufficient quantities to prove fatal to any one of them. They were immediately taken with vomiting, and remained sick for some time from its effects, but recovered for the most part, before MEXICAN CLAIMS - Washington, Tuesday, Feb.

4.—The Board met according to adjournment—present all the members. The memorial of Margaret P. Hallet, administrator of John Hallet, deceased, claiming for the intestate's losses by con-fiscation of his goods at Goliad, Texas, in 1832, being taken up for consideration, with the proofs and documents, the Board came to an opinion that the claim is valid against the Republic of Mexico, and the same was allowed accordingly, the amount to be awarded subject to the future action of the Board. The Board then adjourned antil 11 A.M. to-morrow.

FROM BRAZOS SANTIAGO.-The U. S. schooner Arispe, Ryan, master, six days from Brazos Santiago, arrived this morning, consigned to the U.S. Quartermaster. Reports ship Kate Hunter, from New York, with troops, landed 100 men at Brazes, and sailed on the loth inst for Aransas. with the residue of the troops on board. N. O. Picayane, 28th ult.

LAW COURTS.

Circuit Court WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5.

Before Judge Mitchell. John A. Gray et. al. vs. Charles Warner .- To re-John A. Gray et. al vs. Charles Warner.—To recover \$1,122, so balance of a note for \$1,874 65,
given in 1846. After the note was given Mr. W.
represented that he had become embarrassed,
and offered to pay forty per cent in full, which
was accepted. Plaintiffs say that the representations of embarrassment were not correct, and he
paid others forty per cent, and they seek to recover the balance of their note in full. The charcover the balance of their note in full. The charcover are goiled. The Jury could not serves and ges are enied. The Jury could not agree and

were discharged

Dennis Murphy vs. Isniah Updike and M. M.
Staniels - Mr. U. entered a suit in the Sixth
District Court against James C. Larkin, to recover damages on alleged warrantee in an ex-change of horses, and recovered a verdiet of \$50 energe of horses, and recovered a vertice of \$500 Execution was taked, and a borse in use by Mr. L. attached to his batchers' wagon at the market, was levied upon by Mr Staniels, the officer, Mr. M. claims to have previously bought the horse of Mr. L., and to have owned it at the time, and the present suit is for its recovery.—To be con-

Superior Court ... WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5.

Superior Court ... Wednesday, Feb. 5.

Before Judge Duer.

Wm. Caldwell vs. Taomas Murphy and James Kavanagh.— Mr. C., about 60 clock on Sanday afternoon, 4th November, 1849, baving with him a little daughter, Agnes Cauldwell, 3 or 4 years of age, took one of the Hariem stages belonging to Messrs M. & K., for the purpose of coming to New York. The stage being full be got with the child on top of the stage. On the Third avenue near Yorkville, was an excavation for the laying of water pipes or something of the kind, and some stones immediately at the end of the earth that had been thrown up, and of the excavation. One of the wheels of the stage went on the pile of stones, and the coach was upset, Mr. C. and his little daughter thrown off and the esach fell on little daughter thrown off and the eeach fell on them. The child was killed, and Mr. C., it is al-

leged, much hurt, so as to be sick for a long time under the care of a physician.

The present action is to recover damages for the death and loss of the child, and for his own personal injury, amount laid at \$5,000. He avers that the carriage was old and unfit for the busi-

ness, and was negligently driven.
In defense these points are denied. It is also contended that plaintiff was at fault in going him self and taking his child on top of the stage. [It self and taking his child on top of the stage. [It was stated there were 20 passengers on top, and 18 passengers inside of the stage, latter siting on each other's knees.] It is also alleged that the child was killed by Mr. C. throwing it off when the stage was about going over.

A winess stated that Mr. C. caught up the child and was about jumping with it, but his cloak got entangled, and he was unable to do so.

The excavation was on one side of the street.

The excavation was on one side of the street, and ample room to go the other side, on which the coach was. The coach had been going at a slow pace, not above three miles an hour. It was said the horses backed on the stones. To be continued this forencon.

Henry Robinson vs. Richard Venables —To recover a note for \$360.—The defense is that, on the

21st Nov. 1849, plaintiff was a creditor of Joha Pemberton, who had been unsuccessful in busi-ness, and that plaintiff, with the other creditors, agreed to take 10 per cent on the amount of their claims, and did so—and that the present note was obtained by Mr. R. from Mr. P. additional, Mr. V. having endorsed it as an accommodation, and re-ceived no value, and that the transaction is void. Verdict this forepoon

Court of Common Plens TRURSDAY, Feb 5. Before Judge Ingraham.

Steinback vs. Milbank & Co — To recover \$637 40, and interest—amount of freight from New-Or-leans, already referred to. The Jury allowed the difference of insurance between an A No. 1 vessel and that of plaintiff. Verdict for plaintiff, with

Court of General Sessions ... WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5. Before the Recorder and Ald Sturtevant and Doley.

Before the Recorder and Ald. Startevant and Doley.

The Case of Arlington Bennett.—In the case of the People vs. Arlington Bennett charged with obtaining money from John Anthon, Esq., of this City, by false pretences, Mr. Bennett has been discharged from his recognizances.

Trial for Grand Larceny.—A woman named Letitia Canning, and one Robert Kennedy, were tried on a charge of grand larceny, in stealing a gold watch worth \$6.0. the property of Peter Canningham. The testimony was not deemed sufficient to sustain the indictment, and the prisoners were acquitted and discharged

Another.—Martin Jacobs, a German, was tried

Another.—Martin Jacobs, a German, was tried for grand larceny in stesting from Wm. Schneider, of 134 Liberty st, a quantity of Daguerreotype plates, a thermometer and other articles, to the value of \$422. A portion of the property was found in his possession, and he confessed to the officer that he had taken the thermometer. It could not be proven that more than \$25 worth of
the property was taken at one time. The prisoner was, therefore, convicted of petit larceny only,
and remanded for sentence.

Another—Thomas H. Johnson, colored, was

220 Broome st., on the 21st of December last. Mr. Ridgway employed the accused to carry home a basket from market for him. After arriving at the house the accused went in, and, while waiting for the basket to be emptied of its contents, managed to steal the watch from the mantel shelf. It was, however, missed before he left, and on searching him it was found in one of his boots. He was convicted and remanded for sentence. Adjourned for the day.

LATE FROM BRAZIL.-We have files of the Jornal do Comercio, of Rio Janeiro, to Dec. 21 .-There is no particular news of interest, and nothing in relation to the hostilities with Buenos Ayres-An epidemic fever, of malignant type, had broken out in the city of Campos. The war steamer Affonso arrived on the 13th of December at Rio Janeiro. She had on board the fourth batallion of artillery, and 400 soldiers of different regiments.

SPRINGPORT, Cayuga Co, is a town a man might be proud to live in. Though it has been long settled, and has about 2,000 inhabitants, yet there is not a pauper nor a grog shop within its borders. The Overseer of the Poor (Mr. Pater B. Wood) is empowered to root out the Rum traffic, as a part of his anti-pauperizing duties; but, there being no longer either grog shop nor applicant for charity his 'occupation 's gone.' The town Col' lector has just been to the County Treasurer, to pay the town's taxes for the year, having collected and returned every farthing a week before the time allowed him had expired. -It is hardly necessary to add that Springport

is mainly inhabited by intelligent, independent WHIG farmers. It voted in '44 for Clay 217, Polk 143; last Fall, Hunt 214, Seymour 131. And all the Silver Grayism you could find within its borders might be put in a gnat's eye without at all impairing his visual perspicacity. Col. Morgan's majority for Congress was fully up to Gov. Hunt's, and, while most farming towns gave a majority against the Free School law, Springport gave 224 to uphold against 125 to repeal that law. Farms in such a town are richly worth a quarter more than those equally productive in towns where grog shops are upheld and Free Schools voted

TEMPERANCE IN ILLINOIS.—A bill has passed the Illinois House of Representatives which pro-hibits the sale of intoxicating liquors in quanti-ties less than one quart, unless sold by druggists and physicians, in good faith, for mechanical, medicinal, or sacramental purposes. If sold to an adu t, the fine is \$25 for every breach of the law, and if to a minor under the age of eighteen years. the penalty is not less than \$30 or more than \$100. The act also repeals all former laws upon the subject, and completely destroys the license system. Action has yet to be taken on it in the

A gentleman in one of the Western Stat became the proprietor of an inflammable spring. Wishing to make an experiment, he verted a hogshead over it, and when the gas has accumulated sufficiently, seated himself upon it, and boring a gimlet-hole through the top, philosophically applied a lighted candle to the hole. The next that was seen of him he was kicking a pair of red top boots out of an adjoint into which he had descended head first rescued, and carried to his home a sadder, wiser and muddier man. Maragarian without any experiences words.